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AT THE OFFICE OF THE

Jeffersonian Republican.

Scott and Graham.

TUNE—"Dearest Mac."

In Baltimore the Whigs agreed
Upon their candidate,
And mean that he shall be the man
To guide the Ship of State:
He bears a name that is without
A blemish or a spot—
A patriot, hero, statesman, sage—
Who else but WINFIELD SCOTT.
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
For Scott, the brave and true,
Who never yet has lost the fight,
Nor will he loose it now!

Two Generals are in the field,
Frank Pierce and Winfield Scott—
Some think that Frank's a fighting man,
And some think he is not—
'Tis said that when in Mexico,
While leading on his force,
He took a sudden fainting fit,
And tumbled off his horse.
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
For Winfield the dauntless,
Who never on the battle field
Surrendered, fled, or faint!

But gallant Scott has made his mark
On many a bloody plain,
And patriots hearts beat high to greet
The Chief of Lundy's Lane:
And Chippewa's classic ground,
Our British neighbors know,
And if you'd hear of later deeds,
Go ask in Mexico!
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
For Scott and Graham true,
They are the boys to lead the fight,
The boys to win it too!

Now, boys, we'll go the nominees,
And whip out Pierce and King;
From Maine to California
We'll make the welkin ring.
We'll give the Lokies good Scott "soup,"
Of which so much we've read,
And if they should't like our soup,
We'll give them Graham bread!
Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah,
When e'er the chance permits,
With warm Scott soup and Graham
bread,
We'll give the Lokies fits.

Then let us enter on the fight,
Our cause is just and high;
Let's show our foes the "fuss" we raise
Will make the "feathers" fly.
The gallant Scott, who leads the van,
Is honest, faithful true;
And he has got the people's heart;
So we say—what say you?
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
For Scott, the brave and true;
He's got the honest people's heart,
So we say—WHAT SAY YOU!

Our noble Scott has never failed,
Wherever he might be;
On Cerro Gordo's blood-stained heights,
Or in diplomacy.
He calmed the angry border feuds
Upon our Northern line,
And caused, where War's black clouds arose,
The Star of Peace to shine.
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
For Scott the brave and true;
The man who never lost a field,
Will win this field for you!

The locofocos brag and boast,
And show themselves quite fierce;
Tho' all the capital they have
Is General Frank Pierce;
A man dug up when all was lost,
Buchanan, Douglass, Cass;
A sort of "Compromise" between
A race-horse and an ass.
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
For Scott the brave and true,
Who never faints on battle fields,
But fights his battles through!

Then, boys, hurrah for Winfield Scott,
Who leads the great Whig troop,
And only takes what duty calls
"A hasty plate of soup."
Who never counts his enemies,
And never knows a fear,
But gives his foes a raking fire,
In front and "in the rear."
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
For Scott, the brave and true,
Who never faints on battle fields,
Who fights his battles through!

Now if you'll work, you gallant Whigs,
For Scott and Willie Graham,
We'll only let the Locoes tell
The place where we shall lay 'em.
And when the "fainting" Pierce boys talk
Of "feathers" day and night,
Just let them know in Scott's war-hat
There is not a feather white.
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
For Scott and Graham true,
They are the boys to lead the fight,
The boys to win it too!

The man in jail who looked out of the
window of his cell, and exclaimed: "This
is a grate country!" is now generally ad-
mitted to have spoken within bounds.

Life and Services of Gen. Scott.

Winfield Scott was born near Peters-
burg, in Virginia, on the 13th of June,
in the year 1786. He finished his stud-
ies at the College of William and Mary,
and was admitted to the bar in 1806.—
After practising law in Virginia about a
year, he emigrated to S. Carolina.

Our difficulties with England caused
Congress to pass an act in April 1808 to
to increase the army. Scott applied im-
mediately for a commission in one of the
regiments about to be raised, and in May,
1808, was appointed captain of Light Ar-
tillery.

War was not actually declared until
June, 1812. The interval between 1808
and the declaration of war was one of
great political excitement. Scott sided
with the Democratic party, supported the
election of President Madison, and ap-
proved, advocated and wrote in favor of
war measures.

In July, 1812, Scott was commissioned
Lieut. Col. in the 2d Artillery, and pro-
ceeded to the Niagara Frontier. In Oc-
tober of that year Lieut. Elliot applied to
Scott for assistance in men, to capture the
Adams and Caledonia, two British ves-
sels of war then lying under the protec-
tion of the guns of Fort Erie. The ves-
sels were both captured: but Elliot was
compelled to abandon the Adams. She
got aground, and the British attempted
to re-take her, but were repulsed by the
gallantry of Col. Winfield Scott. This
was the first time he had met the enemy
—and here, as at every subsequent en-
gagement where he was first in command,
he was victorious!

A few days after, was fought the mem-
orable battle of Queenstown Heights.—
Scott was the hero of the day and covered
himself with glory. The battle lasted for
many hours, and was fought on the part
of the Americans with most fearful odds
against them. The British army having
been re-inforced numbered not less than
thirteen hundred men, while the Ameri-
cans were reduced to less than three hun-
dred. Finding that the militia on the
opposite shore refused, or were unable to
cross to their aid, and that success was
hopeless, Scott's heroic band were at length
compelled to surrender. But their gallant
deeds upon that day carried inspiration
to every American heart. The disgrace
of Hull's surrender was wiped off—the
taunts of the enemy checked—the char-
acter of the American army redeemed.

Scott was carried a prisoner to Quebec.
While he was there, an incident occurred
which had a most important bearing upon
the future conduct of the war, and is de-
serving of particular mention.

At the time Great Britain denied the
right of expatriation. In other words, she
denied the right of any of her subjects to
become citizens of another country, con-
tending that they owed to her perpetual
allegiance. According to this doctrine,
a native of Ireland, Scotland or England,
who had emigrated to the United States
and become a naturalized American citi-
zen, remained still a subject of the British
government, and forfeited his life for
treason if found in arms against her.—
The U. States denied this doctrine—her
naturalization laws being founded upon
the opposite theory.

While Scott was a prisoner at Quebec,
the British attempted to enforce their doc-
trine of perpetual allegiance in regard to
certain Irish prisoners found in the ranks
of the American army at Queenstown.—
The following is a description of the
scene:

"Scott being in the cabin of the trans-
port heard a bustle upon deck and has-
tened up. There he found a party of
British officers in the act of mustering the
prisoners, and separating from the rest
such as by confession or the accent of the
voice, were judged to be Irishmen. The
object was to send them in a frigate, then
alongside, to England, to be tried and ex-
ecuted for the crime of high treason, they
being taken in arms against their native
allegiance. Twenty-three had been thus
set apart when Scott reached the deck."

The moment Scott ascertained the object
of the British officers, he commanded his
men to answer no more questions, in or-
der that no other selection should be
made by the test of speech. He com-
manded them to remain silent, and they
strictly obeyed. This was done in spite
of the threats of the British officers, and
not another man was separated from his

companions. Scott was repeatedly com-
manded to go below, and high alterca-
tions ensued. He addressed the party
selected, and explained to them fully the
reciprocal obligations of allegiance and
protection, assuring them that the United
States would not fail to avenge their gal-
lant and faithful soldiers; and finally
pledged himself in the most solemn man-
ner, that retaliation, and, if necessary, a
refusal to give quarter in battle, should
follow the execution of any one of the party.
In the midst of this animated harangue,
he was frequently interrupted by the Brit-
ish officers, but though unarmed could not
be silenced."

The Irishmen thus selected were sent
to England. As soon as Scott was ex-
changed, he proceeded to Washington and
reported the whole affair to the Secretary
of War by a written communication.—
This report was transmitted to Congress,
and Scott, in personal interviews, pressed
the subject upon the attention of mem-
bers. An act was accordingly passed on
the 3d of March, 1813, vesting the Presi-
dent with the power of retaliation. In
an engagement soon after, Scott captured
a number of prisoners. True to his pledge
given at Quebec, he immediately selected
twenty-three of the number to be confined
in the interior of the country, there to a-
bide the fate of the twenty-three Irishmen
taken at Queenstown and sent to England
for trial.

The result of this firm resolution on the
part of Scott, and of the legislation con-
sequent upon his efforts, was, not only to
save the lives of the twenty-three Irish
prisoners, but to compel England through-
out the remainder of the war to respect
the rights of our naturalized citizens, by
virtually abandoning her claim to perpe-
tual allegiance.

Just after the close of the war, as Gen-
eral Scott was walking along one of the
wharves of New York, he was hailed by
his old Irish friends for whom he had
interfered at Quebec. They had just been
released from the English prisons,—and
now rushed to embrace him as their deliv-
erer.

At the capture of Fort George, on the
27th of May, 1813, Scott led the ad-
vanced guard. He landed on the Canada
shore of Lake Ontario, formed his com-
mand on the beach, and scaled the banks,
behind which the British forces were
drawn up, fifteen hundred strong. The
action was short and desperate, but en-
ded in the total rout of the enemy.—
Scott was the first man to enter the fort,
and hauled down the British flag with
his own hands.

On the 10th and 11th of November,
1813, Scott defeated the enemy in two ac-
tions, one at Fort Matilda, the other at
Hoophole Creek.

On the 9th of March, 1814, when only
twenty-seven years of age, Scott was pro-
moted to the rank of Brigadier General.

A few days after the promotion, Gen-
eral Brown, the chief in command on the
Niagara frontier, left Scott at Buffalo, to
instruct and drill the army, which was
then concentrating at that point. Scott
had entire charge of this camp of instruc-
tion for about three months. The re-
sults of the discipline and spirit which his
teachings here infused into the Northern
army, were soon to be developed on the
fields of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane.

The battle of Chippewa was fought on
the 5th of July, 1814. Scott with 1900
Americans, met on an open plain and routed
with the bayonet 2100 of the veteran
troops of England—the very flower of the
army. As the two armies approached to
close quarters, Scott called aloud to McNeil's
battalion—"the enemy say we are good
at long shot, but cannot stand the cold
iron! I call upon the eleven instantly to
give the lie to that slander! Charge!"
They did charge. Before Gen. Brown
could come up with the rear division of
the American army, Scott had already
won the day, and was in hot pursuit of
the flying enemy. The British had
been beaten with their own boasted wea-
pon—the bayonet. The valor and skill
of the *Boy-General* of twenty-eight had
vanquished all the boasted prowess of her
world-renowned veterans.

Gen. Brown, in his official report of
this battle, says: "Brigadier General
Scott is entitled to the highest praise our
country can bestow. His brigade covered
itself with glory."

The battle of Lundy's Lane (or Niaga-
ra as it is frequently called,) was fought
on the 25th of July, 1814, just three
weeks after that of Chippewa. The bat-
tle commenced about forty minutes before
sunset and continued until midnight.—
Here again Scott was the master spirit of
the fight. American valor again triumphed
over the veteran regiments of Britain.
Scott had two horses killed under him,
was wounded in the side, but still fought
on till the close of the battle, when he was
prostrated by a wound in the shoulder.—
This was the hardest fought battle of the
war. Our limited space will not allow a
more extended notice of its details; and,

indeed, it would be superfluous to reca-
pitulate the events of that glorious day,
familiar as they are to every American
school boy. Where so many have gath-
ered imperishable laurels, it was truly a
proud honor for the youthful Scott to be
hailed by universal consent, "the Hero of
Lundy's Lane."

For his gallantry in these actions, Scott
was soon after promoted to the rank of
Major General. On November 3d, 1814,
Congress passed a resolution awarding a
gold medal to Major General Scott "in
testimony of the high sense entertained
by Congress of his distinguished services
in the successive conflicts of Chippewa
and Niagara, and of uniform gallantry
and good conduct in sustaining the high
reputation of the arms of the U. States."

Soon after the treaty of peace President
Madison tendered to General Scott, a
place in his Cabinet—that of the Secre-
tary of War. This complimentary offer
was declined from motives highly credit-
able to General Scott.

Being still feeble from his wounds, he
soon after went to Europe for the restora-
tion of his health and for professional im-
provement. He was also entrusted by
the Government with important diplo-
matic functions. He executed his instruc-
tions in so satisfactory a manner that
President Madison caused to be written
to him by the Secretary of State, a spe-
cial letter of thanks.

In 1832, Scott was ordered to take
command in the Black Hawk war. He
sailed from Buffalo for Chicago with near-
ly one thousand troops in four steamboats.

On the 8th of July, while on the voy-
age, the cholera broke out among the
troops with fearful violence. On the boat
in which Gen. Scott sailed with two hun-
dred and twenty troops, there occurred in
six days one hundred and thirty cases of
cholera and fifty-one deaths. After Gen-
eral Scott had proceeded from Chicago to
the Mississippi River, the pestilence again
broke out among his troops. During
the prevalence of this terrible scourge,
his devoted attention upon his suffering
soldiers excited the admiration of all who
were present. In the language of a let-
ter written at the time by an officer of the
army: "The General's course of conduct
on that occasion should establish for him
a reputation not inferior to that which he
has earned on the battle field; and should
exhibit him not only as a warrior, but as
a man—not only as the hero of battles,
but as the hero of humanity."

After the termination of the Black
Hawk war, General Scott and Gov. Reyn-
olds were appointed by the U. S. Govern-
ment commissioners to treat with the
North-Western Indians in reference to all
pending difficulties. In the various con-
ferences held with the deputations from
the various tribes, it became the duty of
General Scott to conduct the discussions.
This he did with great ability and inge-
nuity, and the result of the commission
was to procure a treaty, just to the In-
dians and highly advantageous to the United
States,—the Indians ceding the title
to more than ten millions of acres, being
a great portion of the lands of Iowa and
Michigan.

After the termination of the Black
Hawk war, and of the treaty with the
Indians, Gen. Cass, then Secretary of war,
wrote in reply to Scott's official report as
follows:

"Allow me to congratulate you upon
this fortunate consummation of your ardu-
ous duties, and to express my entire ap-
probation of the whole course of your
proceedings, during a series of difficulties
requiring higher moral courage than the
operations of an active campaign under
ordinary circumstances."

Directly after his return from the Black
Hawk war, Gen. Scott was sent by Presi-
dent Jackson on a confidential mission of
great responsibility. South Carolina nul-
lification then threatened to embroil the
nation in civil war. There was imminent
danger that the strife would at once be-
gin between the citizens of Charleston and
the United States troops stationed there.
The object of the President in sending
Scott to South Carolina at this time, was
to prevent, if possible, any direct act of
collision, and at the same time enforce
the laws of the Federal Government.—
Scott's moderation and discretion while
at Charleston, saved the country from the
horrors of civil war. The full history of
his valuable services on that occasion,
cannot now be written, as much of it still
remains under the seal of secrecy.

On the 20th of January, 1836 General
Scott was ordered to take command in
the Florida war. There he did all that
the greatest military talent could accom-
plish. But the malice or envy of a brother
officer, by misrepresentations made to the
President, procured his recall, for the
purpose of having his official conduct sub-
jected to the opinion of a Court of Enqui-
ry. That Court, after full investigation,
pronounced the charges against General
Scott unsubstantiated, and further that "he
had been zealous and indefatigable in the
discharge of his duties, and that his plan
of campaign was all devised and prosecu-
ted with energy, steadiness and ability."

American territory. The whole popula-
tion of Northern New York seemed about
to march into Canada to avenge the wrong
which had been done to the national hon-
or. The object of the administration was
to preserve the peace between the two
nations, until pending difficulties could
be settled by negotiation. For this pur-
pose Scott was sent to the frontier. There
he labored night and day, passing rapidly
from point to point, superintending and
directing the actions both of the military
and civil authorities,—and frequently, a-
long a line of eight hundred miles, ad-
dressed immense gatherings of the excited
citizens. He succeeded in his mission be-
yond the expectations of the most sanguine.
The peace of the country was preserved.

During the same year he was ordered
to the delicate service of removing the
Cherokee nation beyond the Mississippi.—
Here he displayed at once the highest
degree of energy, sagacity and humanity.
The leading journals of the day were
filled with eulogiums upon the conduct of
Scott in these services. The National In-
telligencer of September 27th, 1838, says:
"The manner in which this gallant offi-
cer has acquitted himself within the last
year, upon our Canada frontier, and late-
ly among the Cherokees, has excited the
universal admiration and gratitude of the
whole nation."

In 1839 arose the North Eastern Bound-
ary difficulty. The disputed territory
was about to become the battle ground
between the troops of Maine and New
Brunswick. War was considered inevi-
table. In this crisis, General Scott was
again deputed by the Government to calm
the rising storm. His able services on
that occasion showed him to be possessed
of the highest talents as a statesman and
diplomatist. A war considered inevita-
ble was prevented—the honor of the coun-
try preserved—and Scott returned with
fresh laurels upon his brow, and "the
hero of Lundy's Lane" was hailed on all
sides as the "Great Pacificator."

The services of General Scott in the
Mexican war are of so recent date, and so
fresh in the recollection of the American
people and the whole civilized world, that
it is useless to do more than make a pas-
sing allusion.

On the 10th of March, 1847, General
Scott arrived before Vera Cruz. On the
14th of September, 1847, he planted the
stars and stripes over the National Pal-
ace in the City of Mexico. Within these
six months San Juan D'Ulloa,—the A-
merican Gibraltar,—was stormed, and the
battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San
Antonio, Churubusco, Molinos del Rey,
and Chapultepec, were fought and won.
With less than ten thousand fighting men,
he attacked and routed again and again,
thirty thousand of the best troops of Mex-
ico, posted behind the strongest fortifica-
tions, and fighting with the courage of
desperation. Nothing of military achieve-
ment recorded in ancient or modern history,
can excel the glory of that march from
Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico!

Such is a brief sketch of one whose
life has been devoted to the service and
glory of his country—and whose patriot-
ism is enlarged enough to extend to the
whole country. Born a Southern man—
reared and educated among Southerners
—he has fought and bled alike for the
North and South—and to suppose that he
could be willing to do injustice to either,
would be to declare the last forty years
of his life but a lie!

What do Men Chew Tobacco For?

This is a question often asked. It is a
terrible filthy habit—and how many, too,
are guilty of its practice! The old, the
middle aged, the young, the poor, and the
rich, are alike guilty of this outrage upon
common neatness and good health. What
do folks chew it for? Surely, not because
it is conducive to health, for common ev-
eryday observation, as well as the experi-
ence of physicians, prove that tobacco is
highly injurious to the physical system,
and stupefying to the mind. Not because
it is palatable, for all the tobacco-chew-
ers speak of the difficulties they had to
overcome—the sickening, nauseating feel-
ing produced—before they could master
the gentlemanly habit of bespattering the
floors and carpets with the delectable juice.
Every one has to serve a regular appren-
ticeship at the business before he can mas-
ter it.

The best answer to the question pro-
posed that we have ever heard, was given
by one of those venerable men not quite
in their "teens," in answer to the same
question:

"What does I chew tobacco for?—why
to get the juice out on't—why d'y'e think?"
If the most inveterate tobacco chewer
can give a better answer to this question,
we should like to hear it.

A distinguished writer says, "There is
but one passage in the Bible where the
girls are commanded to kiss the men, and
that is the golden rule. 'Whatsoever ye
would that men should do unto you, do
you even so to them.'"

Among the most prominent wants of
the times, are Christian Charity and Po-
litical Integrity.

Buying on Trust.

Among the various customs which have
prevailed among mankind, there is none
more pernicious in its operations, more
unjust and oppressive than *buying on
trust*, and then letting it stand for days,
and months, nay, often years, before it is
paid. And in no place to which our ac-
quaintance extends, is it so common and
general as in our own towns. It would
require but little effort to show that the
principle in itself is unjust. When an
individual sells an article, he expects to
realize an advantage thereby in an honest
way. But where is the profit, if he has
to wait six months or a year before it is
paid? Is he not then robbed of his just
dues? But the case becomes more op-
pressive still, if the person selling the ar-
ticle is in limited circumstances, and de-
pending on his income for his daily bread.
He needs the money, and yet it is unlaw-
fully withheld. Or suppose a mechanic
makes an article according to promise for
his customer; it is finished and taken away.
Now, the mechanic is in moderate circum-
stances, and has a family depending up-
on him for daily support; he works hard
to meet the wants of his customers, sup-
ported and encouraged by the hope of
obtaining the reward of his sweat and
toil; and not possessing any means in ad-
vance, he hastens to complete his work,
hoping to obtain his pay in order to buy
his family bread. But lo! the work is
taken away, and the poor laborer is dis-
appointed—he must trust, he sighs in pain
not knowing where to obtain the neces-
saries of life. Is there justice, is there
humanity in this? Can any man profes-
sing the principle of common honesty,
pursue so disreputable and oppressive a
course. Is not this, for a time, robbing
the honest mechanic of his due? And by
what right is it withheld?—Has he not
earned his money? Who will withhold
that which is not his own, and yet profess
to be an honest man.

But unjust and ruinous as it is to the
person who is thus deprived for a time of
what is his due, so injurious is it to the
individual himself who withholds it. It
must be paid at last, and perhaps at a time
when most unsuitable. Besides, it multi-
plies debts, increases pecuniary difficul-
ties, until at last he finds himself unable
to meet the demands of his creditors, and
becoming a bankrupt, many a poor honest
mechanic loses his all.

Take it then as you please, it is an un-
lawful, unjust, disgraceful and inhuman
policy. It has not the shadow of an ex-
cuse. It admits of no apology. It is a
relief of barbarism and unbecoming a
christian people. Why purchase that you
cannot pay for? Why get an article that
you must purchase on trust? Would it
not be better to suffer, than buy on trust?
It certainly would be more honest. We
go against the whole system from begin-
ning to end. The only correct principle,
and the only honest policy is *cash*. True,
a single individual cannot arrest the diffi-
culty. As others do not pay him, he can-
not pay for what he purchases. One
forces the other into this unprincipled
course. It therefore requires a general
movement,—the united action of the com-
munity, and the general adoption of the
cash system. In this manner this mon-
ster evil could soon be removed, and with
it these ten thousand evils which prey up-
on the vitals of social life.

How can a man feel like a gentleman,
who is wearing and using things that are
not paid for? Does it not degrade him
in his own eyes? Does it not make him
feel a littleness, which an elevated, gen-
erous mind would not bear? How can a
man feel his noble independence, who is
conscious of his numerous pecuniary obli-
gations?

Let us be honest; let us be generous.—
Let us frown down a system, however
general, which is sustained by the sweat,
and tears, & groans of the oppressed. We
go for *CASH*—because it is honest & right
—because it alone is consistent with the
principles of morality and truth. Make
the effort! It can be done; sooner endure
privation for a while. When once over-
come, you will feel that you are a free
and independent man, and that no man
can accuse you of having wronged the
poor, honest laborer.

Once more we say, we go for the cash
principle, and shall use our utmost en-
deavors to remove a policy that has
caused more tears, more distress and suf-
fering, than any other existing evil—owe
no man anything; do to others as you
wish them to do to you.—*Exchange*.